3: Anonymous U-4 (no date) 1920 RH1 Caucasia RH1

243 wheat and barley. Considerable quantities of both
311 wheat and barley are also grown in the eastern and central parts of Transcaucasia, the area under wheat in 1914 being 475,000 acres in Baku, 692,000 in Elisavetopol, and 680,000 in Tiflis, and that under barley, which thrives up to an elevation of 8,000 ft., being 248,000 acres, 329,000 acres, and 318,000 acres respectively in the same three governments.

Maize is the cereal most widely cultivated in north-western Transcaucasia, where it forms the principal food of the population, and whence it is also exported to Europe and Turkey. In Kutais the crop covered 466,000 acres in 1914; and in the little coastal district of Sukhum more than 100,000 acres. The acreage under maize in the whole country was 1,440,000, of which 670,000 acres were in Transcaucasia. Of the 770,000 acres sown in Ciscaucasia, 561,000 were in Terek. The total production of maize in 1914 amounted to 481,000 tons. *Millet* is almost entirely confined to Ciscaucasia, which in 1914, out of a total of 951,000 acres, yielding 355,000 tons, could claim 895,000 acres, more than half of them in Terek and most of the remainder in Stavropol. *Oats* are even more exclusively a product of the northern provinces, for in 1914, of a total of 1,056,000 acres, 512,000 were in Kuban, 301,000 in Stavropol, and 204,000 in Terek. The total yield was 441,000 tons. *Rye* is the least popular of the cereals, there being only 407,000 acres under this crop in the north, of which 246,000 were in Kuban, and 133,000 in the south, of which 75,000 were in Elisavetopol. The total yield was 137,000 tons. The growing of *rice* is decreasing; the yield in 1914 was 28,000 tons, and the area under cultivation 78,000 acres.

248 *Cotton*, first grown in the Government of Kutais in 1860, had come before the war to be cultivated over considerable areas in Elisavetopol and Erivan, and to a smaller extent in Baku, Tiflis, and Kutais, while a beginning had been made in Sukhum and Kars. Indeed the cotton crop, which was superseding rice, was looked on as a promising source of future prosperity, and

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its cultivation was encouraged by the Government. American cotton gins, irrigation pumping plant, traction engines, and ploughs had been introduced, and cleaning mills of modern pattern built, and it was hoped that on the completion of the irrigation schemes, by which the surplus waters of the Kura and Aras (Araxes) were to be utilized (see pp. 59–60), it would be possible greatly to enlarge the area under cultivation. That area, which thirty years ago was only about 30,000 acres, had already increased by 1910 to 150,000 acres, and by 1912 to 223,000 acres. With regard to the area sown in 1914, there is a wide discrepancy between the Russian official return (186,000 acres) and the figure (337,500 acres) supplied by the British Consul at Batum. The Consul states, however, that owing to a decreased demand and consequent fall in prices, caused by the closing of the Polish mills and the shortage of labour in the manufacturing centres of Russia, there was a tendency among growers to abandon cotton for cereals; and it is possible that his figure is based on an estimate of the probable acreage before this tendency had become fully operative, while the Russian figure represents the area actually cultivated. Of the 186,000 acres of the Russian return, half lay in the Government of Elisavetopol, about a third in that of Erivan, and some 20,000 acres in that of Baku; while of the yield, which was a little under 60,000 tons, 35,500 tons came from Elisavetopol and 18,000 tons from Erivan. This yield, however, owing to heavy rains and cold weather, was below the average.

Flax was grown on 168,000 acres in Ciscaucasia and 18,000 acres in Transcaucasia in 1914, the total yield being 38,000 tons, which was double the yield of 1910. The cultivation of *hemp* is on a very much smaller, though an equally increasing, scale, and is almost entirely confined to the north. There is, however, a plant closely resembling hemp, called *kanap*, which is easily grown and might be used for the same purposes.

Fruit.—Practically all the districts in Transcaucasia

311
249 Abkhaz republics. In the Adzhar Republic the fields are located around Batumi and in the higher part of the republic. The Abkhaz area, which produces the best quality, is one of the major tobacco-growing areas of the USSR. The center is Sukhumi. In the North Caucasus the main tobacco-growing areas are in the Krasnodar Kray. The fields there are mostly concentrated in the Adyge AO and along the Black Sea littoral.

311
246 Tea: It is one of the recently introduced subtropical plants, and is cultivated mostly in the South Caucasus. The chief tea-growing areas are the Abkhaz and Adzhar republics and Kolkhida. The Adzhar ASSR is the most important tea-growing area in the USSR. In eastern Trans-caucasia an important tea-growing area is the Lowland of Lenkoran'. In addition to these there are some less important tea-growing areas in the interior of Georgia and Azerbaijan as well. In the North Caucasus tea is cultivated only on the Black Sea coast of the Krasnodar Kray, an area adjacent to the tea-growing districts of the Abkhaz Republic.

311
248 Cotton: The most important fiber plant under cultivation in the Caucasus. It came originally from Central Asia to the South Caucasus. During the Soviet period its cultivation crossed the 43rd parallel and was pushed as far as 47° N. Though the Caucasian crops is the second largest in the USSR, production

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248 is low and cannot be compared with that of Central Asia. In the South Caucasus it is cultivated in irrigated areas. The most important cotton fields are along the Kura and Aras Rivers (Azerbaijan, Nakhichevan' ASSR, Armenia) in which cotton is rotated mostly with alfalfa. Eastern Azerbaijan cultivates especially the long-staple cotton. In other areas of the South Caucasus Kakhetia is trying to introduce cotton. In the North Caucasus cotton cultivation is centered in three distinct areas. One is the coastal area along the Sea of Azov. This area reaches almost to Krasnodar and Rostov and cultivates cotton with dry methods. The second area is in eastern parts of the Stavropol' Oblast, in the middle belt of the Groznyy Oblast and in the northern parts of Dagestan. Cultivation here too is based mostly on dry methods, only the fields around Kizlyar and Khasavyurt being irrigated. The third cotton-growing area of the North Caucasus is the Akhtuba region and the Volga Delta.

Northern Hemp: Occurs in the Kabardian and North Ossetian republics.

Kendyr': A domesticated fiber plant from Central Asia cultivated mostly in the northern parts of the Krasnodar Kray and in the western parts of the Stavropol' Kray. The plant is used in the manufacture of a very resistant cloth.

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231 Maulberry: The trees necessary for silk culture are cultivated especially in the

1/ [sic. Mulberry?--Analyst]

311
231 South Caucasus: in Middle Azerbaijan; around the cities and town like Zakataly, Nukha, Yevlakh, Kirovabad, Barda, Udzhary, Mir-Bashir, Shusha. One also finds a very important center of silk culture in Kolkhida and Imeretia along the Tbilisi-Sukhumi railroad line.

311
248 Kenaf: A recently introduced fiber plant from India and used as a substitute for jute is cultivated on a commercial scale only in the North Caucasus. The main area of cultivation is Krasnodar Kray around the Adyge AO where it was first cultivated. In addition to this it occurs in the western parts of the Stavropol' Kray, in Dagestan along the Caspian coast, and in the vicinity of Kuba (Azerbaijan). Less important are the kenaf fields in the North Ossetian Republic and along the Akhtuba River.

Ramie or Chinese Nettle: Another recently introduced fiber plant, cultivated nowadays on commercial scale in Kolkhida, north and southward of Mikha-Tskhakaya. To a smaller extent it is well known in the Lenkoran' Lowland as well.

311
249 Castor bean: This plant is cultivated in the North Caucasus, especially in the steppes of the Krasnodar Kray, in the southern parts of Rostov Oblast, in the northern parts of Stavropol' Kray, in Dagestan around Derbent, and in the northeastern corner of Azerbaijan around the town of Kuba.

a. 12 Cotton

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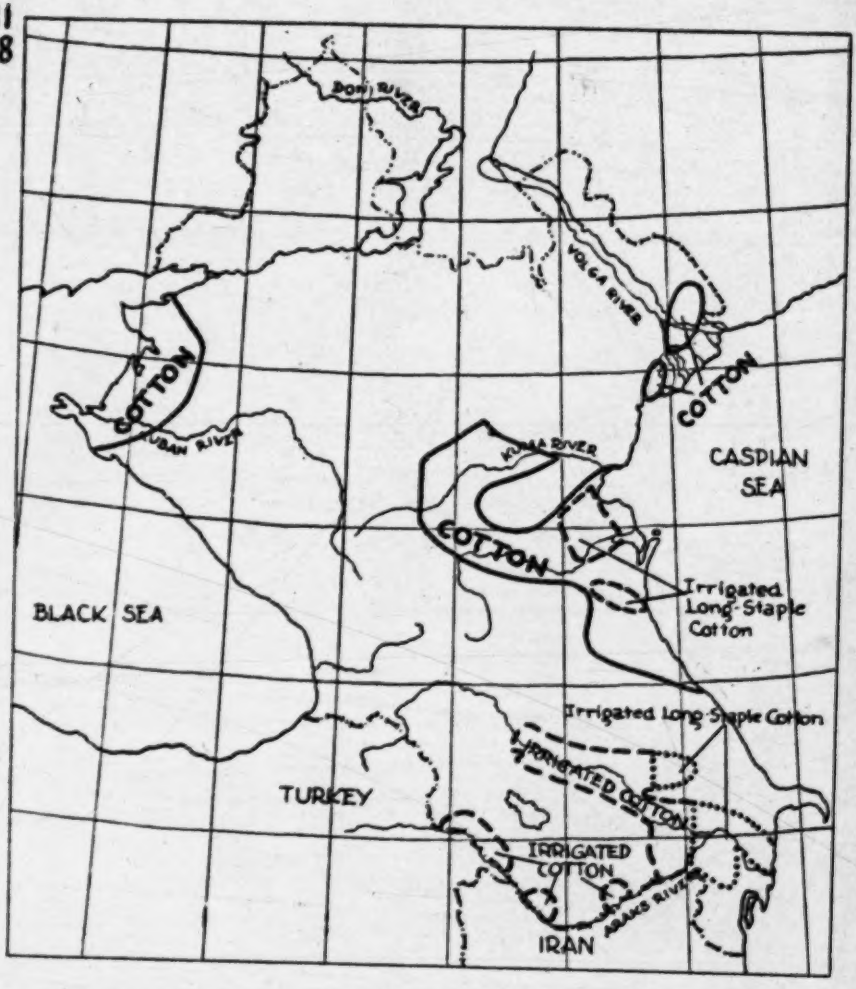

a. 13 Northern Hemp, Kendyr', Silk Culture

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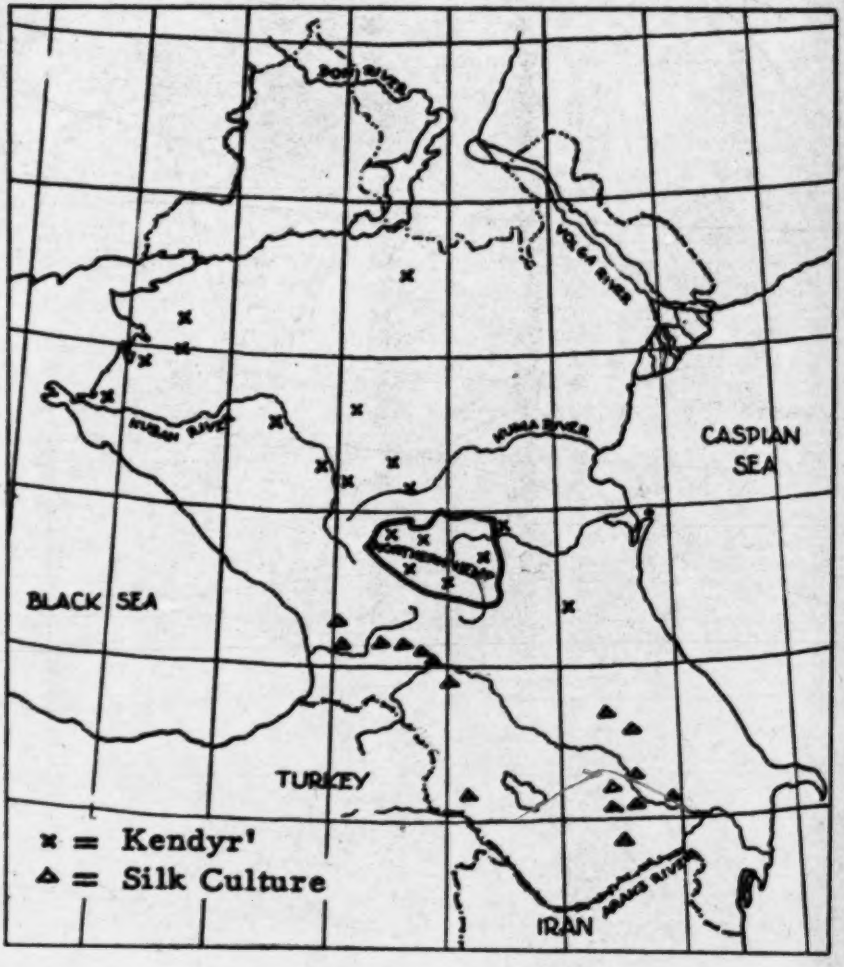

a. 14 Kenaf, Ramie

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